

Rifle Clubs Enter Champ. Meet.

Montreal, Sept. 14th.—What very well might be called the Great Canadian Biscuit is about to get under way for Provincial and Dominion Championships. From September 15 to October 15 representative teams from some 1,700 sporting rifle clubs scattered all over Canada will enter the 1937 Dominion Championships. The Sporting Rifle Championship Competition to be shot on a 30 yard expert target.

These clubs are almost entirely made up of boys and young men who until the advent of organized shooting under the aegis of Dominion Marksmen spent both their time and their ammunition in taking pot

shots at tin cans, gophers, crows and possibly, the odd squirrel. Now, from the great unknown hosts of 22 rifle adepts in every city, town and village in Canada will arise a championship team which will be judged on the best targets turned in.

This competition is open to teams with a minimum of five and a maximum of seven and, no woman from any rifle group in the Dominion of Canada registered with Dominion Team Championships of Canada. These teams, aside from the members of the group for which they shoot, and no competitor may represent more than one group. When groups enter more than one team, competitors may fire for one team only in each match. Team captains may, however, switch their personnel for other matches if they so desire.

A trophy will be awarded to the

team from each province making the highest aggregate score in the three matches. This will be a perpetual trophy, and will be held for one year by the team winning it. The trophy itself will be an attractive maple leaf shield.

At the conclusion of the three matches, the Provincial championship teams will shoot off for the Dominion Marksmen Championship trophy, emblematic of the 22 Sporting Rifle Team Championships of Canada. This trophy, a handsome silver shield, the maple leaf design, is to be held for a period of one year. A miniature of this trophy will also be awarded to the Dominion Championship Team of its permanent property.

Individual prizes will consist of embroidered arm badges in the maple leaf design, replicas of the Dominion and Provincial championships

shields which will be awarded to the five high scorers on each of the Provincial and Dominion teams.

Any number of teams may be entered by any one group. Each team will consist of a maximum of seven competitors, but only the five high scorers will be counted for the team. Clubs, however, must return all targets after each match under penalty of disqualification.

Each member of a provincial championship team shooting in the Dominion championships must have shot for that team in the provincial match. Unless more than one team is entered from a province, there will be no decision for the championship of the province; but the team entered may compete for the Dominion championship.

The will be decided by the lowest number of shots of the lowest count,

and by the use of the inner dotted carton.

OPINIONS

Brevity is the soul of wit.—Shakespeare.

Resolve will melt no rocks, but it can waste them.

I am sure no nation can be great which is not religious.—Clara Butt.

The Bible is ever modern in its application.

I pray thee, O God, that I may be beautiful within.—Socrates.

True friendship is always prospered by adversity.

Example is more efficacious than precept.—John Ruskin.

Liberty without obedience is confusion. Obedience without liberty is slavery.—William Penn.

The world is full of hope for the man who has hope for himself.—J. Briere.

Rigor pushed too far is sure to tire its also, however good, as the blow snaps that is bent too stiffly. J. Schiller.

There is Merit without Elevation but there is no elevation without some merit.

There is no such way to attain to greater measure of grace as for a man to live up to the little grace he has.—Brooks.

The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the First Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, September 7th, from 10:15 to 10:30, and Wednesday, September 8th, in the Daytime from 1:15 to 1:30.

Opening Broadcast Describes Meaning of Credit ... Tells What a Bank Is ... Outlines Subjects of Further Talks ... Will Discuss Cries of "Monopoly" and Who Owns the Banks

Canada's Chartered Banks, through me, will tell you the facts about Canadian Banks and the banking system in a series of political, non-controversial, broadcasts of which this is the first. There are many misconceptions and misapprehensions abroad regarding banks and banking. We believe that those who criticize the banks are thoroughly sincere and it is our hope that, as we proceed to present the true story of Canadian banking, we also shall be given credit for complete sincerity.

Certainly there is a widespread intelligence and an inquiring spirit alive in Alberta and a genuine desire on the part of the people at large to obtain the facts. Many important questions have been raised and we intend to supply answers which are truthful and accurate. We intend to present to you the facts and then to form their own judgments, so we have given you the better that we shall have lots of listeners.

The explanations that we intend to give in regard to Canadian banking are offered in response to a very evident and definite public demand and I must repeat that we are not fighting, nor resisting, nor affiliating with any political party. Canada's Chartered Banks do not aim at controversy and will not stir up without heat or recrimination, for any case that needs abuse of others to support it must be a weak case indeed.

One of the leading questions in regard to banking is, of course, the question of credit. Let us illustrate credit to you briefly, for it is wrong of the right to extend credit. Of course, we do not. We do not have a monopoly, even of banking. Any group of responsible people, in West or East, can start a bank. We shall tell you about that in detail, in a later broadcast. Manufacturers extend credit to wholesalers. Wholesalers extend credit to retail dealers. Merchants and retailers extend credit to customers. Canada's Chartered Banks furnish short-term credit to facilitate production, to move and market that production, and to transfer goods and services.

Soon the Alberta farmers will be hauling wheat to the elevators. If they had to wait until the grain reached Liverpool and the money to come back before they got their cash, it would be a long wait—but bank credit is what enables them to get their cash at the line elevators right away. Individuals lend money to each other—the successful farmer lends money to his neighbour.

Let us take the case of two neighbouring farmers. Harry Brown, we shall say, has \$500 in a Savings Account in his nearest branch of a Chartered Bank.

William Jones, a good farmer without ready money, who feels that if he had \$250 he could buy hogs, feed them up, sell them for hogs, feed them up, so he goes to Harry Brown and asks if his neighbour will trust him with a loan of \$250.

Mr. Brown, knowing that Mr. Jones is a decent chap, and trustworthy, and that he will get his money back with a little "rent" on it, goes to the bank, draws \$250 of his \$500 and hands it to his neighbour. Mr. Jones buys the hogs, feeds them up, sells them, makes his profit and pays Harry Brown back his \$250 with the agreed rent to boot.

If Mr. Jones had not known a neighbour both able and willing to help him, the Manager of his nearest bank would have been found, in the same circumstances, a neighbour on whom Mr. Jones could call with confidence—in other words, he could have got his loan of \$250 from the Bank.

It is the deposits such as Harry Brown's \$500 that furnish the major basis of Canadian bank credit. Harry Brown's \$500 is one of over three million like contributions throughout Canada, who have on deposit in the Chartered Banks the sum of more than One Billion Five Hundred and Seventy Millions of Dollars. The fact is that the vast sums which are employed in building up this country have their main source in the collective savings of thousands of people in all walks of life, who, through their work and thrift, have been able to build up small deposits.

The average savings deposit in the Canadian Chartered Banks is around \$380. At least it was \$380 on October 31st, 1936, as shown in an official return to Parliament. These returns are made periodically to the Government and to the Bank of Canada. They are sworn statements by the banker and are made public to Parliament and in the newspapers. If a bank Manager should make a false return, he can be sent to jail. Such penalties are provided in the Bank Act.

How did Harry Brown get the \$250 which he has on deposit in the Bank? Let us say he got it by raising wheat. He probably started as a homesteader, wagering his \$10 that he could make a success of it and, after three years of hard work, got his patent. This he did; and he earned his \$500 by the sweat of his brow, having overcome the early hardships of homesteading.

That \$500 was one deposit that did not come from a loan. When I speak of the hardships of homesteading in this wonderful western land I speak with sympathy and understanding for I myself, in 1909, took up a homestead some seventy miles north from Bassano and had to make my way to that homestead, not very far from the Hand Hills District by ox team. That was before the Good Lake Line of the Canadian Northern, now the Canadian National, was built through from Saskatoon.

I know what drought is, for that year we had no rain and no crop in a considerable area between the Bull and Pound and the Berry Creeks. I used to stand on some high land on my place and watch the little rain storms travelling down the Creeks on either side of me, seven or eight miles

away, without a drop falling upon the parched piece of ground that I was trying to farm. Typhoid fever, alone in the back with my nearest neighbour miles away, made it physically impossible for me to continue homesteading.

In the West, I feel that I am talking to folks I know. From the homestead I went into western newspaper work, serving as a reporter in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Regina and Winnipeg; and also as an Editor in Winnipeg; so you see it was on these Western Plains that my career had its beginning and so it is that I speak to you not only as a bank official tonight, I speak to you too as one who knows your hardships from the experience of a settler, one who has a real understanding of the needs and problems of this Province.

I do not mention these things by way of boasting. It is my hope that I shall be looked upon largely as one of you. I have found that financiers do not fear the open spaces. Proper, orderly, safe banking, essential to safeguarding the depositor's funds, is a full-time job; no Bank Manager, or bank executive, can do full justice to his work and find time to stomp the country with a view to informing the public. So the presenting of our facts simply, freely, and honestly has become my work. It is wrong to say that banks care nothing about the public's goodwill. It is because they do care that I am here—as an official representing Canada's Chartered Banks.

I have spoken to you about Harry Brown and William Jones, the two neighbouring farmers, and I have told you how credit operated between them. Let me turn to another illustration of Bank credit. I want to tell you a true story which arose in an Alberta town only a few months ago which goes to show how bank credit extended to a merchant benefits the consumer.

I was talking to the Bank Manager in whose branch this circumstance arose and he said to me: "Bank credit helps everybody in this country." Without mentioning any names he told me of a credit of \$3,000 extended to a merchant the day before. The banker said to me: "This man wanted \$3,000 to meet a number of bills on each of which he would be allowed, by his wholesalers, 5% discount (a saving of \$150) if paid before the tenth of the month." I asked him, "said the banker, 'How long he wanted the money for, and the merchant said, 'Thirty days.' I asked him how he expected to be able to pay it back in the thirty days and the merchant replied, 'Because of this discount and my normal profit I can put on a sale, reduce my prices to the public, attract new customers, create goodwill, get my money out and repay the Bank.'"

Continuing, the Bank Manager asked me, "What is the matter with bank credit there? For a matter of \$15.00 paid to the bank as 'rent' on the money the merchant saves \$150 on his bills and passes part of the saving on to the public."

I think everybody really knows at heart and will readily admit, that man, woman or child who has a savings deposit in a bank must, at any time, be able to go to the bank in full confidence that he or she can draw out that deposit in full and with interest. No bank can say to a depositor who wants his money in a hurry: "Oh, Mr. Jones, you cannot have that money for we lent the credit based upon it to others without security and we cannot get it back." If you are a depositor you know just how you would feel in a case like that.

What is a Bank? Above all things a Bank is a place where you or your children can go and deposit your money with absolute assurance that you have deposited it and can get it back in full, intact and with interest. I want to give you the words of the late Lord Snowden, formerly Philip Snowden, the great Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer in Britain's Labour Government, which were headed by Ramsey MacDonald, Lord Snowden, in 1935, said: "If the Banks were nationalized they would have to be managed as they are now if their solvency was to be maintained."

In later broadcasts of this series, you may hear from some Alberta Branch Bank Managers who have been your co-workers, neighbours, fellow-citizens and friends for ten, fifteen, twenty or thirty years, perhaps even longer. We shall show you how banks are formed, who owns them, what they do, what they can do, as well as what they cannot do, and why. We shall explain their responsibilities. We intend to discuss their part in the community. And "thin air" or fountain pen" theory of money will be one of our subjects. We shall discuss "credit" at greater length. We will tell you about the earnings of banks. And we shall deal in greater detail with that cry of "monopoly." We shall discuss the story that we are part of "An International Ring."

No business in all Canada operates under such strict rules, such continuous governmental supervision and such close parliamentary scrutiny as do Canada's Chartered Banks. These are some of the things that we shall touch upon further as we proceed. I trust indeed that you will continue to lend us a listening ear, for Canada's Chartered Banks have confidence in the fairness of people who seek the facts and think for themselves.

You may obtain a printed copy of this broadcast at your nearest branch of any of Canada's Chartered Banks. Any member of the staff will be glad to hand you a copy personally or you may have one mailed to you by writing your nearest bank.

We shall be on the air again at 1:15 to 1:30 to-morrow afternoon over this same network and every Tuesday evening and Wednesday midday, until this series of short talks about banks is completed. You have been listening to Vernon Knowles, representing Canada's Chartered Banks.

Watch for Announcement Giving Dates and Times of Second Broadcast.
This and Future Addresses Will Be Reproduced in This Paper.

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OVER A CENTURY OF BANKING SERVICE

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The SNAPSHOT GUILD

SPECIAL PICTURE HOBBIES



ONE of the attractions of the hobby of amateur photography is that it provides an almost unlimited number of hobbies within the hobby; as many, in fact, as there are kinds of things that the eye can see. Ships, flowers, trees, clouds, locomotives, colonial architecture, historical monuments, seascapes, machinery, babies, horses, dogs, cats, birds, insects are only a few subjects that give their devotees as special picture hobbies. Enthusiasm for photography combines with the collector's instinct, resulting in albums of photographs of the chosen subject that are a source of pride, pleasure and instruction.

In addition to the enjoyment of making the photograph, the value of a special picture hobby is that it usually leads to an accumulation of knowledge about the subject that is educational and broadening. If the photographer starts making pictures of flowers, he soon discovers that there are many things about flowers that he never knew before. He is likely to become quite a hothead, so to speak. He is likely soon to be studying up on marine architecture and enjoying it.

Above is an amateur photograph from the album of an insect specialist. This is a hobby which affords him the extra enjoyment of walking into the woods and fields in his hunt for specimens. He photographs them on the spot and captures them to take home for indoor study. He has become an amateur entomologist. Now he really knows about "beet" knees, "butterflies"

eyebrows" and how many legs a caterpillar has. He finds that photographing insects in the open fields, garden or woods, is really a sport. Some kinds you can stalk successfully but he tells you that more often than you would suppose, you have success by lying in wait for an insect to come within lens range and pose itself on flower, leaf or twig on which you have focused. If you locate yourself in a place where there are plenty of them, it won't be long before one of the multitude hops or flies into position in front of your waiting lens. Of course, if you do not have a close-focusing lens, camera, you should use a portrait attachment in order to get a large image, and in either case you will usually need to have an enlargement made from the important part of the negative.

The exposure should usually be twice that given regular outdoor scenes with the same light conditions. Being close to the subject there is less light reflected, and, as detail is essential, it is better to double the exposure time, and also to use a small stop. Your camera should be stationary on a support. You must expect some failure because of the refusal of an insect always to stay in position long enough for the required exposure, but that adds to the value of the successful pictures.

Grasshoppers, bees, spiders and their webs, the praying mantis and the butterfly offer good opportunities; so does the wren's nest. If you care to take a chance.

John van Oulder

LETTERS to the EDITOR

Bassano, Alta.,
Sept. 12th, 1937.

The Editor,
Bassano Recorder.

Dear Sir—
The Editor permitting, I will present to the readers the other side of the question, "The Facts About Banking in Canada," as broadcast over a province-wide network of stations by Vernon Knowles, ex-farmer, but now in the employ of the Canadian Chartered Banks in defence of the actions while dealing with the public.

First of all, I wish to congratulate him on his successful escape from life on a farm, even though it was a narrow escape. He has been a farmer for had he remained with his fellows he would have been in a far better position to sympathize with them, than he is today.

As there is no free air over Alberta's Network of stations, and free space in the papers is of necessity limited, I will confine this letter to only two of the questions raised by Mr. Knowles in his first broadcast to the public.

"Any group of Responsible people in West or east, can start a bank."

By "responsible" we understand that applicants must have the necessary cash, in order to purchase Government Bonds to deposit with the Dominion Treasurer, before they receive the paper currency that is necessary for the operation of a bank.

They must also understand the intricacies of banking, in order to protect the interests of the bank as well as the people for whom banks are intended.

The first requirement eliminates most of the farmers, as well as many other people, while the second one leaves the field clear for the bankers themselves.

As it is well known fact that the head officials of Chartered Banks receive princely salaries, erect expensive buildings, furnish them with all the modern comforts, in which they direct the affairs of their great organization in such manner, that their investment pays dividends in the season and out, good times or bad, that profits have no holidays.

With this picture before us, we may ask why this great field of endeavor is so neglected by those able to qualify? Only a few years ago, and there were many more banks operating than at the present time.

I have in mind a man who lost several thousand dollars when the bank in which his money was invested, surrendered its charter to a stronger bank, and while he has been able to survive his competitors in trade, he is wondering what the future holds in store for him.

It is not possible the knowledge nullified bankers have of the intricate workings of chartered banks, is the very reason that they refrain from starting more banks?

HEALTH

A HEALTH SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN LIFE ASSOCIATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

DIPHTHERIA CAN BE PREVENTED

Diphtheria is caused by the poison or toxin produced by the diphtheria germs lodged in the human body, usually in the throat and nose.

When this toxin attacks the body, it is rather quick to protect itself, and does so by producing antibodies (toxins or anti-poison, which counteracts or neutralizes the toxin). If this occurs quickly enough and sufficient quantity is produced, the body wins and recovery results. Not only does recovery take place but something happens inside the human body which enables it, in most cases, to prevent a second attack of the disease.

Can protection similar to that conferred by one attack of the actual disease be gained without danger of death and without fear of the suffering that comes with the disease? The answer is "yes".

Diphtheria can be prevented by the injection of diphtheria toxin or toxin-antitoxin. This method is known as diphtheria immunization. The injections stimulate the body to produce the substances which are the fighting forces against diphtheria. These substances are not developed at once. It takes several weeks for this to occur but after the development has taken place, the person is immunized or protected against diphtheria, just as he would have been had he had an attack of the disease.

The menace of diphtheria can be eliminated. Lives can be saved and suffering prevented. Ask your family physician to give your children this protection by immunizing them against diphtheria.

North of the "Dry-Belt"—a far smaller extent of suitable duck country than is generally supposed to exist. Will the yield from that source be sufficient to supply ducks to the hundreds of thousands of Canadian, American and Mexican gamblers who are accustomed to expect the full legal bag limits (and often more, alas!) at their annual duck? Will there be enough ducks to go around? And, if not, what lies ahead? Certainly the answer is not a pleasant one.

Many are deluded into believing that wild ducks are on the increase when they are seen concentrating on the remaining prairie marshes and lakes. An unusual number of birds where water and food exist is the answer to widening and continually more. Too often, this is not sufficiently taken into account. Over a very large extent of country, 500 miles from east to west, the prairie sloughs and shallow lakes are gone; and, following eight successive years of drought, none are the ducks, consequently a forced crowding of birds but not necessarily a population increase, is seen in the remaining large marshes, such as Lake Manitoba and elsewhere. It was the same with the Buffalo, in a few favorable places before the final kill.

There is now close co-operation between Canada and the United States, through the migratory bird treaty, in the matter of Wild-Pond protection. In no part of the United States does the open season run for more than thirty days, which is shorter than that in force in any Canadian

Province. All legal shooting ceases at Christmas time in the United States (the last open season being in the most southerly zone). The winter and spring shooting of other years is now strictly prohibited. Bag limits are reduced to a minimum—to less than in Canada. Canvasbacks, Redheads, Ruddy Turnstones and Wood ducks cannot be legally shot in any part of the United States at any time. Law-enforcement officers are active as never before. More than 10,000,000 were spent last year in the U.S. through the Biological Survey Dept. to restore nesting grounds and provide sanctuaries for wintering birds, Mexico is co-operating.

May I, through your esteemed columns, respectfully urge all those who resort to the duck marshes this fall of use modern education and "tragic idealism" as conscience dictates? A splendidly courageous spirit of self denial prevails on the prairies. If this attitude is applied to the ducks as they swing southward, if a long-range view is taken towards perpetuating these splendid birds, by each of us doing our share, we may perform a service to our country beyond our present comprehension—we may prevent an unforgivable calamity.

Let us keep in mind the fact that we cannot easily revive a native bird that has reached the vanishing point; nor bring back a species that has gone.

Yours truly,
A. M. Fordyce,
Editor: "Red and Gum in Canada".

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BASSANO HIGH SCHOOL 'WEAKLY' By STANDERS

Sept. 16th No. 3

Editorial

AGAIN WE insert the 'Weakly' mixture of news into a crucible, heat, and extract a few atoms to present to the Recorder public.

An last week we declared the aim of the childish legend, now we will concentrate on the Chemistry compounds.

The practicality of the new course by Black and Conant is forthrightly noticed. The study of long formulas, etc., is simplified by the fact that their applications are to normal duties of local environment, e.g., instead of saying chemical changes are so and so combined with this and that, they give specific examples as burning coal and wood, etc., of course, that was the fun of the old course, to see how hard they could make it. But we didn't write either book, so we are no authority on it. This is usually a Grade XI subject, corresponding to Grade X physics. The reason Grade

XI is taking it is because time is so limited that a large class of Chemistry, co-operating, can gain more than two classes of Chemistry and Physics. So much for the academic side of the news. Many complaints that sport had not appeared in this column have to be dealt with. Don't forget your shin pads when you mentally visit the soccer field. Three organized teams of boys from Grade VII to XII clash in the daily schedule. Such old-time buskies as Tom Isperters seem slow when the "young lagers go to town." The lads just kick for kicking's sake—that includes shins. However, it can be hoped that they settle down to practice at team-work, because what is a game? It is pleasure combined with mental analogy of the opponents' attacks and consistency of hard running plus offensive attacks.

We hope the soccer fanatic take a tip. Also the ardent softball fans will be pleased to know the feminine section has organized softball. (We hope

Dora has her watch fixed to be of use for practice.) The local girls' team have played five ball, visiting neighboring towns and we hope they continue to give plenty of pep and action. (What do you think the kids' team to watch good looking skirts play ball—we ask you.)

The Committee in charge of making basketball nets and standards have set down on us. (Must be too many cores, Smith.) The athletes have seriously wanted this game for some time, and it was not possible to do it. Now, with the teachers interested let us go.

The track meet is now about a little ways off, so you boys and girls with great ambitions to become second Jesse Owens had better slip on your running shoes and start jogging on the track. Don't over exert yourself at first. Possibly a skipping rope will prove invaluable to many. Bars for muscular development should be used if it is convenient.

The light grows dim and thought vanishes in the distance, so let's peruse the gossip column. The record of the humorous fallacies recorded this week by the reporter.

Gossip
Mr. Goldwyn Smith, of this town, is very enthusiastic about politics, and as a specialty prefers, corn rows. However last Friday night he received a call demanding his presence at the station, with the letter for the corn which was to be consumed. In-

side of the prescribed 15 minutes. Goldwyn was there with the editors, which he did store away for safe keeping. Up town to try to borrow the necessary stencil for the eating of such delicacy corn, he has been informed about; only to find on his return, the complete absence of all those concerned in the jobs. In a state of frenzy, he went dashing up the street to find his party nonchalantly strolling around. Upon confronting them, the editors, he was very much surprised to find them burst into hilarious laughter. What is the name of that fish... sucker?

Memories of an Ex-Student

I covered my name upon the wall when I was going to school. I worked my initials on the wall. Against the strictest rule. But what I never understood. But now can always see. In that my school has left its marks indelibly on me.

After careful study, the research bureau of the H. H. has found out the different ages of women:
The Infant
The Little girl
The Maiden
The Young Woman
The Young Woman
The Young Woman
The Young Woman
S. C., etc.

"Oh, my boy," said the near sighted stranger, (Mr. Meeres) "It does my heart good to see you appreciate the beautiful scene."
"Yes," replied the boy, "I've been watching it for the last ten minutes."
"A real nature lover, without a doubt. And do you see the sunsets often?" asked Mr. Meeres.
The boy replied the boy, "Why, that is the school burning down."

Art: "Why don't you stand on your own feet, instead of mine?"
Jim: "There's no more room to stand."

The Life of a High School Student

Early each morning as 'tis said, They are rudely awakened and handed from bed. With sleepy eyes and nodding head. They clothes they put them on.

They clean their teeth and comb their hair. They slowly make their way down stairs. As touchy as a hungry bear. Who thinks he's treated wrong.

And then to breakfast they then do go. With mumbled curses and eye-rolls. And footsteps both heavy and slow. To gulp their coffee down.

And then they hear the school-bell ring. Pull well they curse the noisy thing. They'd just as leave be in King Ling As face the teachers' frown. That the bell would ring, they pray to God. But slowly passes time.

And when they think they can stand no more, And keep glancing at the open door. The bell that they had cursed before. Gives out its welcome chimes.

So to no dinner they make their way. Claiming they've had a lousy day. Barring at home they are going to stay. But at one they're back in line.

And so it is, day after day. For all it work and none is play (so let it be with R.H.S.). They'll all be there till they're old and grey. Still grumbling all the time.

Mark Antony's Oration over Caesar

(Revised)
Friends, Romans, Countrymen, lend me your ears.
I'll give you back time last Saturday, I was broke.
To bury Caesar, because times are hard, and his folks can't afford to hire Doc Barlow.
The evil that men do lives after them. In the shape of him that reap the benefit of his insurance.
So let it be with the deceased. Brutus hath told, you that Caesar was ambitious.
What does Brutus know about it? It's none of his funeral, would it? It were.

Here under leave of you, I come to make a speech at Caesar's funeral. He was a friend, faithful and just to me. He loaned me five dollars once when I was broke.
And signed my petition for office. But Brutus said he was ambitious, Brutus should wipe off his chin. He hath brought many captives back to Rome.
Who broke rock on the streets till their brains oozed out.

Ransoms did the general coffers fill. When the poor hath cried, Caesar hath wept.
Because it cost him nothing. And made him solid with the masses. Ambition should be made of sterner stuff.
Brutus is a liar, and I can prove it. You all did see on the Lupical, I thrice did present him with a kingly crown.
And he did thrice refuse it, because it did not fit him right. Was this ambition?

Yet Brutus says he was ambitious. Brutus is not only the biggest liar in the country. But he is a horse thief of the deepest dye.
You all do know this mantle, I remember the first time over Caesar put it on. 'Twas on a summer's evening, his tent when.
The thermometer registered 90° in the shade. But it is a mantle to be proud of. And it cost him seven dollars at Antonio McEwen's.
Corner of main street, sign of 'Men's Wear'.

Alberta Crop Report No. 5

Issued by Alberta Department of Agriculture, Sept. 3rd, 1937

Harvest is well advanced in southern and central districts, with wheat cutting practically completed. In bulk of coarse grains harvested, and threshing general. In west-central districts south of Edmonton, and running north-easterly to the St. Paul and Lloydminster areas, most of the wheat is cut, the coarse grain harvest is under way and threshing has commenced. In the Edmonton area, north to Athabasca, ripening of grain has been delayed by the cool weather and frequent showers have retarded. Though wheat is mostly cut, a delay in getting a good yield of maturity of crop, and practically no threshing has been done. Wet weather has also prevailed in the Peace River District and in consequence harvest had proceeded slowly. About two-thirds of cutting is done, but practically no threshing.

Yields over the province will vary in parts of the dry area in the south east, no crop has been harvested, whereas at some points in the north, getting their seed back, and in a few restricted districts wheat is yielding from two to seven bushels. In the south west wheat returns are from 7 to 25 bushels. Grades throughout the south are good. Not sufficient threshing has been done in central and northern districts, including the Peace River District, for authentic reports re yielding and grades. Yields are very low by districts from 10 to 25 bushels of wheat, 25 to 40 bushels, barley 20 to 40 bushels. A good deal of second growth has occurred in crops from west of Deer north to Athabasca, causing considerable variation in maturity, and grades may suffer accordingly. Heavy growth of weeds is also a problem and may interfere with proper curing in the stock. Ten days of clear dry weather would facilitate harvest in the north half of the province, whereas continued cold and rain may mean retarded crops.

Grain crops, especially in the case of coarse grains.

Early August frost did slight damage to grain in the Carleton Place. More serious frost injury is reported on low lands of the Grand Prairie districts where yield and grade are appreciably affected.

Hail storms occurred throughout August at a number of central and northern points, heaviest damage being sustained in an eight mile strip from Edworthy east to Hanna, part of the Peace River District. Some saw-fly damage is reported from the district south west of Drumheller.

Livestock, on the whole, is in excellent condition. The earlier portion of age of hog feed is relieved, and in some districts there is now a distinct tendency toward expansion in hogs.

Travel BARGAINS TO Eastern Canada

for FALL VACATIONS
SEPT. 18 to
Oct. 2

Chances of Travel in COASTERS, TOURIST or STANDARD SLEEPERS. Fares slightly higher for Tourist or Standard Sleepers in addition to usual berth charges.

RETURN LIMIT 45 DAYS in addition to date of sale. STOPOVERS ALLOWED at Stations Winnipeg and East. For Fares, Train Service, Etc. Apply Ticket Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

S Alberta Folk Know...

ALBERTANS have heard from time to time a statement made that there appeared in the Bankers' Magazine of the United States, an article, the language of which, will be recognized by all who have heard it. The article referred to never did appear. You can read all about it in a statement issued by the Edmonton Clearing House, which appeared in the Edmonton Bulletin, the Edmonton Journal and the Calgary Alberta last March, and in the Ottawa Citizen last June. No matter whether Alberta folk hear these accusations under the guise of direct quotation from the supposed Bankers' Magazine or used as the words of any other person, they will be aware after reading the following, that the statements are false in any event.

Here is the text of the Edmonton Clearing House statement:

Banker Magazine Report Denied by Clearing House

EDMONTON FINANCE MANAGERS ISSUE
STATEMENT REFUTING ALLEGED STATEMENT CREDITED TO U.S. PUBLICATION
AND USED BY PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

For the purpose of keeping the record clear, and straightening out a situation which has arisen through the dissemination, apparently through misinterpretation, of a statement alleged to have been made in the August 25, 1930, issue of the Bankers' Magazine of the United States, officers of the Edmonton Clearing House, composed of Edmonton bank members, have issued the following official statement:

On occasion members of the legislature and others have made use of an excerpt claimed to be copied from an issue of a Bankers' Magazine. The excerpt is as follows:

"Capital must protect itself in every possible manner through control and legislation. Debt must be collected, bonds and mortgages must be foreclosed as rapidly as possible. When, through a process of law, the common people have lost their homes they will be more tractable, and more easily governed through the influence of the strong arm of the government, applied by a central power of wealth under the control of leading financiers. A people without homes will not quarrel with their leaders."

"History repeats itself in regular cycles. This truth is well known among our principal men now engaged in forming so imperious of capital to govern the world. By thus dividing the voters we can get them to regard their energies in fighting over questions of no importance to us except as teachers (I would say traitors) of the common herd. Thus, by discreet action we can secure for ourselves what has been generally planned and successfully accomplished."

This quotation was referred to by a member of the legislature on the government side as recently as last Tuesday, again creating the wrongful impression that the banks are inimical to the common interests.

NOT CONTROVERSIAL

It is not in the spirit of controversy that the Edmonton Clearing House wishes to draw the attention of the members of the legislature and the public to this unfortunate lacunary, but it seems only fair that the public at large should be acquainted with the facts.

The individuals using the quotation create the impression that the offensive words appeared in some banking journal, presumably in Canada. No article using the words quoted ever appeared in any Canadian banking journal. We are also in a position to say that no such words used in the sense indicated by some speakers ever appeared in the Bankers' Magazine of the United States.

CHARGE REFUTED

Communication with the publishers of the Bankers' Magazine of the United States elicited the fact that in the August 1930, issue of the magazine, there was an article refuting the charge that any such viewpoint had ever been expressed by the United States banking or financial houses. Strangely enough, the quotation so wrongfully used was supposed to have appeared in the 1930 issue of the Bankers' Magazine of the United States, and it was this accusation that the August, 1930, issue was refuting.

We now quote from the article in the Bankers' Magazine of the United States:

"Seeking to convey the impression that the bankers of the country are in a conspiracy to oppress the common people, various agencies in some of the widely known states are producing a series of pamphlets containing what purports to be a quotation from The Bankers' Magazine. The fact that this statement is so quoted never appeared in the magazine or anything over remotely resembling it is of no interest to the originators of the propaganda whose sole aim seems to be to create in the public mind a false impression."

UTTERLY INCONSIDERATE

There then follows, in extenuation, the remark complained of and containing the quotation which has been so wrongfully and harmfully used. The magazine then goes on to say:

"It seems hardly necessary to state that such words never appeared in The Bankers' Magazine. They are so utterly inconsistent with the high spirit of patriotism and the high sense of duty which the bankers of the United States have always shown, that they might safely be ignored as preposterous and absurd were it not for the inflammatory effect that such garbled and false ideas might have on unthinking minds."

"The reader of such literature, especially if he be of that far too numerous class that prefer to receive their thinking ready made, will be only too inclined to jump to the conclusion that there is a conspiracy of bankers seeking to destroy the happiness and prosperity of the people. In this state of mind, he falls an easy victim to any one whose orator who holds out as equally false promises of Utopia in the overthrow of the so-called capitalistic class."

COMBAT WITH TRUTH

"The way to combat falsehood with truth — not with indifference, not with hysterical recriminations that only engender a blind hatred that shuts out all reason. If malicious and misleading ideas are being circulated about bankers, it is clearly the duty of bankers to be equally diligent in the dissemination of truth. The public must be taught a proper conception of what the functions of banking really are and the important part that it plays in the prosperity of the community. The shroud of mystery which has surrounded the business of lending credit must be removed. Bankers have nothing to fear from the truth."

"Much can be done through advertising. Already a marked change is noticeable in the character of banking publicity. More and more bank advertisements are being humanized and are making a real attempt to explain the functions of the bank in various services that a bank performs. But there is still room for improvement. There is still need for human interest publicity that will appeal to the man in the street and which will successfully compete with the propaganda of the uneducated. Still bankers fully aware to the necessity for such measures, they cannot justify complaint if at least a portion of the public regards them in a light that is entirely false."

HONORABLE POSITION

We have nothing to add to the remarks in this article in the Bankers' Magazine of the United States. We can only say it is the endeavor of Canadian banking institutions to maintain their honorable position, and to continue to give service to the public in the broadest sense of the word.

Our hope is that now the facts have been disclosed, responsible and honorable individuals will cease to quote that which is known to be false.

THE EDMONTON CLEARING HOUSE

This Advertisement is Inserted by Canada's Chartered Banks

The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the Second Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, September 14th, from 10:15 to 10:30, and Wednesday, September 15th, in the Afternoon from 1:15 to 1:30.

Tells How Bank Customers Have Been Paid \$416,000,000 in Interest in Ten Years... If "Fountain Pen" Could Create Money There Would Be "Land Office" Rush for Bank Shares... Money Not Goods, Only Means for Transferring Goods or Services... Credit is Attribute or Possession of Individual, in Assets and Character... Cannot Be Wiped Out by Stroke of Pen... Next Talk to Deal With Burden of Taxation on Canada's Banks.

In the last ten fiscal years Canada's Chartered Banks have paid out to customers in interest on their deposits over Four Hundred and Sixteen Million Dollars.

In our first broadcast we told you that proper, safe and orderly banking is based, above all things, upon safeguarding the depositor's funds. We now proceed to deal with the "fountain pen" theory. In my travels I have encountered two great misunderstandings:

1. That the Chartered Banks create money by a stroke of a fountain pen — that we just write figures in a book and that is the way our deposits come into existence.

2. That we then loan these deposits ten times over, thereby making vast profits out of nothing.

Now would this be a great perpetuum-mobili machine if it were true. I mentioned that in ten years we had paid out over Four Hundred and Sixteen Million Dollars in interest to attract deposits. If we could create deposits by using only a fountain pen we need not have poured out such great sums at all.

You have all heard about bank failures in various parts of the world and of the losses that were suffered by depositors. If it were true that banks could create money simply by writing figures in a book, all that would be needed to avoid any bank failure would be a fountain pen.

And if banks could make such fabulous profits on money produced by magic from an ink bottle they would be paying sky-high dividends, everybody would be selling everything they could lay their hands upon to them, and the business of banking would be a Land Office rush at Ottawa for bank charters. We shall deal with the question of bank earnings and profits in a later broadcast but, you will notice in the meantime, that nobody is scrambling to sell all that they own to buy bank shares and there is no Land Office rush on at Ottawa for bank charters. Not that there is any difficulty about getting a bank charter, when responsible people apply for one.

Now would you not think that if the banks could perform all of the miracles that they are said to perform, some of those who criticize the banking system would secure charters and perform these miracles themselves?

Much of the misapprehension about how deposits arise is based on a statement made in a statement made in 1925 by the Right Honourable Reginald McKenna, Chairman of the Midland Bank in England. That fragment of a statement reads: "Every loan creates a deposit." From this statement, standing by itself, many wrong conclusions have been drawn. Mr. McKenna is now here in Canada. He was asked in Banff the other day to comment on his much quoted statement. He replied that it was true that a loan creates a deposit but that such a deposit would not be an asset on the bank's books but a liability — a debt which the bank must be prepared to meet on demand just as fast as cheques were written against it.

He also pointed out that every deposit is a liability of the bank — money the bank owes to the depositor and must be ready to pay on the instant.

You will remember the farmer, William Jones, who figured in our first broadcast. Besides being a hard worker and an honest man, he owns his farm and the outfit to work it, and this year he has a crop. However, he is still short of ready cash. We will use him to show you just what happens in this matter of loans and deposits. The farmer in Northern Alberta this fall are having to use power units with their binders.

William Jones finds that he needs one of these units. It is going to cost him, say, \$100. This time he goes to the bank and asks the manager of the bank to lend him the money. He gives the Bank Manager his note and his account is credited with \$100 — here is one of those deposits that has arisen from a loan.

Now let us show what happens to that deposit. Mr. Jones obtained his loan for a purpose. He proceeds to carry out that purpose. He gives a cheque to the implement man — the implement man presents it at the bank and is paid, we will say, in bills — so the deposit which arose from the loan has completely disappeared. A Bank Manager would indeed have to be a magician to be able to lend that deposit ten times over.

Now some listening critic may say: "But suppose the implement man does not cash the cheque. Suppose he deposits it in his own account — in that case has not the loan created the deposit?" The answer is that insofar as his deposit is concerned, it came from the issuing of his goods — a deposit based on something that is produced, some tangible thing transferred to the purchaser and paid for by him.

This deposit is in the same class as that of a man who saves and deposits a part of his wages. It represents the result of the sale of goods and the wages of labour. These depositors leave their money in the bank because they are satisfied to accept the bank's promise to pay instead of demanding cash. It is the accumulation of these funds that furnishes the basis of bank credit — the basis upon which banks can make loans. But it is impossible for a bank to lend more than the total of its deposits and its paid-up capital.

In the case of William Jones' loan and deposit, by no means under the sun can it be said that a deposit of the deposit came from a fountain pen. It rested, absolutely, upon William Jones' assets, the Bank Manager's knowledge of William Jones' solvency and the reasonable certainty of repayment out of the proceeds of his crop. You have all heard that a loan gives rise to a deposit but have you ever thought about what it is that gives rise to a loan? Realizable wealth, character, and the likelihood of repayment by the man who wanted to rent the money from the bank, to make a profit for himself.

Let me present another case where a loan does not result in a deposit. Let us suppose the implement dealer

himself was a borrower at the bank and when William Jones gave him the \$100 which he had borrowed, the dealer reduced his own indebtedness by that amount. What has happened? The total of loans at the bank has not changed — neither has the total of deposits in spite of the fact that the bank has made a new loan to William Jones. What does all of this illustrate? Nothing less than the prime purposes for which banks exist, namely: — It has facilitated the exchange of goods and services; it has aided in distribution and it is doing the things that keep business going.

There is one more point I should like to mention and I am sure it is one which has occurred already to many of our listeners. Let us suppose that Mr. Jones, through bad luck, was unable to repay the \$100. What then? The bank which enabled him to pay his bill to the Implement Company, cannot recover the loan; in other words, it is a bad debt. Too many bad debts would jeopardize the safety of the depositors' funds. It would take the gross rent on more than sixteen loans of \$100 each, at six per cent, for one year, to make up for that one loss.

Now our listening critic may say: "Oh, but in any case you have not enough cash to meet more than perhaps one-tenth of the deposits you hold — so, if everybody called for their deposits all at once, you wouldn't have money enough to pay them. How do you answer that?"

Our answer is that if you will examine the sworn returns made by the Banks to the Dominion Government, you will find that in addition to the approximately ten per cent of cash always on hand, there are huge sums in other assets — which the bank owns — of such a nature that they can be converted into cash.

And we answer further, that the whole population is not going to close out its savings accounts all at once.

We answer, too, that banks, by experience, have found how much cash is likely to be called for from day to day. If you have a deposit in a bank, I'll wager that there is a many a day — or even many a week — when you do not call for any part of it. You do not put money into a savings account if you have immediate need of it. You put it there because you do not want to spend it. Banks know from practice how much they need to keep in cash to meet the average daily withdrawals. The rest is set to work — some of it as we have said, immediately realizable and the rest in short-term loans or in types of investment which ensure the greatest safety for the depositors' funds.

We answer further, that money is not wealth — it is only a means whereby wealth in goods and services is transferred. Your title deed to your house is not a house; your patent to your farm is not a farm — nor is a dollar bill, goods — it is only a title deed to real goods.

One five-dollar bill is not extinguished the moment one man pays it

to another. If Harry Brown buys a hat from Tom Jones for five dollars and Tom Jones buys coal with it from Jack Robinson and Jack Robinson pays his grocery bill with it, there is \$15 of business done with one five-dollar bill — so you will see, by these plain illustrations, how people can get along and do their daily business, without having to keep on hand mountains of five-dollar bills.

On a train in Alberta recently I met a farmer who held the idea that banks create unlimited money by writing figures in a book. As I talked to him in the smoking compartment of the day coach I found out that this farmer had lost \$800 in a bank failure in another country. With part of the proceeds of his crop he had bought some cattle, the best ones — \$800 — he had put into his bank and lost it when the bank failed. I asked him if he regarded that \$800 as simply some figures in a book that somebody had written in a book and he answered: "No, I worked for it." He willingly admitted that labour and the production of new wealth had something to do with putting money in a bank.

Out of the fact that banks in practice keep about ten per cent of the deposits available in cash has been developed the amazing distortion that we lend our deposits ten times over. A bank does not, cannot, create credit nor destroy it by a stroke of the pen. Credit is the personal possession, the attribute of the borrower. No bank can create it for him. The borrower has it himself by accumulation of assets from his own work; by his own character, ability and willingness to repay.

I would hate to try to convince any Alberta farmer or working man, whose savings came from his own production and his own labour, that his Savings Account was created by a stroke of the fountain pen. And I'd hate to try to convince him that the bank's liability to pay it to him in money when he wants it, can be wiped out by a stroke of the fountain pen.

Canada's Chartered Banks cannot and do not perform the miracle of making something out of nothing with a stroke of the pen. There is no black magic, no mystery about the workings of Canada's Chartered Banks. They operate under specific laws, restrictions and limitations which permit them to accept and safeguard other people's money; your deposits; and to lend funds to meet the legitimate needs of communities, individuals, merchants, farmers and others.

In our next week's broadcast we expect to deal with the tremendous burden of taxation at present borne by Canada's Chartered Banks. Watch your newspapers for the announcements. You may obtain a printed copy of this broadcast by dropping into your nearest bank, or you may secure a copy by mail by writing your nearest bank, or you may read it in the advertising columns of your daily or weekly newspapers.

SA-3

Vanishing Handshake

In the handshake to become extinct? According to new reports, the handshake is being replaced by the germ-spreaders and promoter of epidemics of colds, and certain European nations are banning it in favour of salutes.

Salutes for the handshake are already in use by a large portion of the world's population. Inhabitants of most parts of the world, and the rare strangers who come there with a bearing and a back-packing, meanwhile jumping up and down. An African West Coast negro on greeting a friend may fling himself to his knees and kiss the ground three times. Frenchmen kiss each other on

both cheeks. Israelites of old bowed themselves to the ground seven times. Andean Islanders bow in one another's hands with a cooling sound like Indian on the Gulf of Mexico blow in to each other's face. Africans of the French colony of Gabon twist their finger knuckles until they emit a low "crack." Russians rub noses. They are bewildered when they see a hand clasp, assuming it to signify, that when your right hand grows tired your friends help you hold it.

Handshaking in many forms, is a salutation and honour. To put hands in antiquity was equivalent to signing a peace treaty, with the advantage that it left no scrap of paper to be torn up.

Early Greeks respected the right hand of fellowship, now preserved in many religious and fraternal organizations. A handclasp is introduced to

the marriage ceremony among the Hindus and sometimes among Christians. Always, however, it precedes a prize fight. A Chinese, to show how pleased he is to encounter you, shakes his own hands. In the Banks Islands of the Pacific, a man bows his middle finger of his right hand with yours and pulls it away with a crack.

The strange white Alou people of Japan make you welcome by rubbing their own palms together and stroking their hands. A Mohammedan, according to ancient custom, may shake hands with you as long as he then touch his breast, to signify that you are cherished in his heart, and thought and are entitled to a bit of consolation.

Yet, among all these salutations, is the handshake any more significant than, say, the rubbing of noses — or,

WINTERING BEES

(Lethbridge Experimental Station)

Full preparations for overwintering of colonies are now being made at the Lethbridge Station. Surplus supers of honey are being removed so all colonies will be free of honey supers by Sept. 15 to give the bees time to prepare the brood chamber for winter feeding which will begin about the first of October.

After the surplus honey is removed the colonies will be examined to see that all the emerging brood possible is present, and that the colonies have a good queen. These conditions are necessary for the winter survival of the colony. Old bees will not live through the winter as a colony tends to be young. Poor queen has little chance of surviving. Past experience has shown that

weak colonies have little chance of overwintering so they are added to colonies of medium strength. The wintering of several weak colonies where a strong queen has been introduced, has been successful.

At the fall examination most of the combs containing pollen found in the brood are removed, and replaced with combs partly filled with newly acquired, unsealed honey. The colony is then fed to bring the weight of a standard colony, with floor board, but with cover removed, up to 75 lbs. This usually requires from 10 to 15 lbs. of syrup, made of 3 parts of granulated sugar and one part of water.

The pollen combs which are removed are stored and given back to the colony in the spring to stimulate spring production.

Ten-pound honey pails are used as feeders. Fifty lbs. of the size of pin is punched in the lid, the pin is filled

with syrup and inverted on top of the frames of brood made an empty super of medium strength.

The syrup is always fed warm, and given in the evening or other times when the bees are not flying, to discourage robbing. A strong colony will store a 10-lb. pail of syrup in about 3 hours.

The feeders and empty supers are removed as soon as feeding is completed and the bees are packed for winter.

Sincerity and honesty carry one through many difficulties which all the arts he can invent would never help him through—Stillington.

Character is not transmittable from father to son, but the elements out of which character grows are so. A. Phelps.

LOUIE CONN. Phone 7**GROCERY SPECIALS**

Chase and Southern or Red Rose Coffee on Special 25c
 Vienna, Pure Malt or Spirit, Special per gallon 25c
 Tomato Juice, 3 lbs for 10c
 Heinz Sugar, Special per lb. 10c
 Walnuts, per lb. 25c
 Wheat Berries, 5 lb. Bags, a few left at 60c
 No. 10 Oats, Premium, Special at 25c
 No. 10, Fancy Flax, 2 lbs for 25c
 Vineapple or Plums, 2 lbs for 25c
 Soap, Any Assortment, 4 for 25c or 17 for 60c
 Laundry Soap, White or Yellow Naphtha, 25 bars for 60c
 Don't Forget We Carry a Full Line of Stone Crocks, per gal. Only 25c
 A's 30 Gallon Hard Wood Vinegar Barrels at Only \$2.00 Each, and Only a Few Left at This Price. So Get Your Needs at Once.

SEE IN FOR YOUR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Tomatoes, per Basket 25c. Prunes 60c
 Peaches, Pears, Apples, Crisapples at Very Low Prices

FRESH AND CURED MEATS ALWAYS ON HAND

Choice Roasts 10c to 12c. Steaks, Choice Meat, 2 lbs. for 25c
 Rib or Stewing Meat, per lb. 7c

Men's Wear

The House of the Famous John R. Steinson, at American Prices.
 Underwear, per suit 25c
 Socks, Black or Tan, 12 Pairs for 25c
 Carhartt Pant Overalls, 10 ea. Regular \$2.15, Special at \$1.00
 Men's Dress Suits \$15.00 or 5 Pairs for \$1.00
 Men's Dress Shirts, Regular \$1.25 on Special at 60c
 Work Shirts, Regs. at \$1.25 on Special
 Don't Forget We Carry a Good Line of Boys', Girls' and Kid's
 Shoes for School Opening.

Before You Spend Your Money Out of Town, Come In and See Us.
 We Will Fill Your Order

Twenty Years Ago

Twenty years ago two farmers' grain companies serving Alberta Farmers were amalgamated to form United Grain Growers Limited.
 The twenty years that have passed have increased the confidence of farmers in this farmer-owned institution. Satisfactory experience in the handling of their grain is the basis of that confidence.

DELIVER YOUR GRAIN TO

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

Elevators at Arrowwood, Mils, Queenstown, Mossleigh, Shouldice and Olney

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"The Finest--Bar None!"



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Arrowwood Notes

A double-header ball game will be played on the Arrowwood Ball Diamond on Sunday, Sept. 13th. Watch for posters.

Mr. Malcolm Taylor, of Mossleigh, and Miss Hazel Taylor, of Champion, were visitors in Arrowwood on Sunday.

Miss Millicent Taylor, of the phone staff, returned from her holidays on Sunday.

Miss Lee, R.N., of Stanton, is the new teacher for the Public School. She comes well recommended and will be the music instructor for all the grades.

Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Archambault were visiting in Ensign on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Darwin House and family have moved into town in order that their children may attend school here.

Miss Edna Harp is leaving shortly for D.C. where she will visit at the home of her Beagle.

Miss Greta Haddock and Miss Florence Bentley, of Calgary, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Calp.

Miss Verna Ingraham, R.N., is visiting at the home of her father, Mr. A. L. Ingraham.

Mr. Anderson, of Calgary, was a week-end visitor at the home of Mr. A. L. Ingraham.

Miss Margaret Richards left for Calgary last week, where she will enter the Holy Cross Hospital for training.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Curtis, of Bassano, were visiting in Arrowwood over the week-end.

Mrs. M. Earl, who has been in the High River Hospital for the last two weeks, returned to her home on Friday last.

Hussar Notes

Mr. Glen Phillips of Chancellor, spent Saturday here putting in electric lights in the basement of the Hussar Masonic Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Shepherd and family of Millarville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hall.

We are delighted to be able to report that Miss Ruth Brown, who competed in three races in the truck meet at Taber on Monday, won first place in each event.

Mrs. A. Law, and her baby daughter, who returned from Calgary recently, are visiting at the home of Mrs. L. W. mother, Mrs. Ledrandeur.

Mr. W. G. Nelson and daughter, Dorothy, motored to Standard on Wednesday.

Mr. Naylor, L.R.S.M. of Calgary, was in Hussar on Friday to see about starting a music class.

Mr. W. E. Frame, B.A., Inspector of Schools, visited in Hussar on Friday afternoon.

Miss Lila Clifford, who spent the week-end visiting in Hussar, motored to Arrowwood on Wednesday with Ivan Montgomery.

The Wintering Hills School opened with Mr. Garuchel as teacher. The Lawson School with Miss Dorothy Flanagan teacher; the Atlas School with Miss Ada Pits teacher; the Two Bar School with Miss Lela Nelson teacher; the Shallow Water with Mrs. Richard teacher; the Rockview with Miss Andessen and the Palgrave with Miss George as teacher. All are away to a good start.

Church Services were held at the school house on Sunday with Rev. J. M. Fawcett, of Ogden, in charge. Mrs. Fawcett and son, Vincent and daughter, accompanied him. Rev. Mr. Fawcett will be here the second Sunday of each month, to preach at 12:30 noon.

International relations are guided not by the form of government, but by the manner in which governments observe their undertakings--Anthony Eden.

It begins to look as if Japan is making the same mistake in China that Germany made twenty-three years ago when the Kaiser went gunning for customers. (Exchange).

Crowfoot Notes

It is indeed quite regrettable that we are about to lose another of our respected and valuable friends and neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. P. Holman and family, who are leaving soon to live in Westlock. We all wish them the best of success in their new home.

It is reported others are contemplating moving from the district, and we surely hate to see such valuable and esteemed citizens being obliged to move away. There are several from the Menomiti Colony moving shortly to the North Country and we wish them well.

Mrs. Hoffelower spent Friday and Saturday in Calgary.

Her Sunday guests Mr. and Mrs. M. VanOrsdale, Mr. and Mrs. James McLaughlin of Queenstown and Mr. C. L. Lathorne, and Miss Mable Jones.

Mr. Bert Rose spent two days' helping on the Roy Smith farm. Mr. and Mrs. A. Guyatt and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Walker of Cooness.

Mr. Edna Ray, Mr. P. Holman and T. Mullen were Calgary visitors last week.

(Too late for last week)
 Mr. Herbert Schackler of Medicine Hat is the new teacher for Makepeace school this year.

Miss Opal Taylor and Vera Holman were Sunday visitors at the Mullen home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Walker and Miss Marie Murchison were guests of Mrs. Hoffelower Sunday.

Mrs. Ernest Brooks and Alice, and Mr. and Mrs. Waygood and son Billy were Calgary visitors over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Edna Ray were business callers in town Tuesday.

Mr. Charles Lathorne and family together with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Maile and family, who are guests at the Lathorne home, were Labor Day guests at the Campbell home.

Miss Edith Smith spent Labor Day in the district visiting friends.

Mrs. H. E. Sheldrake, and Mr. and Mrs. Swain, of Duchesne, were callers at the Hoffelower home Tuesday.

Mr. Verle Campbell returned from Calgary where he has been harvesting. Crowfoot did not receive the splendid rains as reported from Calgary to the Glenshire district. We hope ere long that we too will receive our share of moisture for the fall.

Lathom Notes

Mrs. Rhuacan of Brooks was a caller at the home of Mrs. Kokovelsky Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Sandford and Regie, of Canola, and Mr. and Mrs. Goodall, of Calgary, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Smith Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Cowan were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson in Makepeace on Sunday.

Leo Kokovelsky of Brooks spent Monday at his home here.

Mrs. M. Wuester and Catherine, Mrs. L. Halverson and son and Rosalie Ralmond were visitors at the Smith home Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Z. Lore were callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Greives of Majorville Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Hall of Calgary were visitors at the Lore's home Sunday afternoon.

Mary R. Lore and Jennie Woyencko were home for the week-end.

The Ladies' Club is putting on another card party and social evening Friday night. Come and spend a pleasant evening.

Thrashing is in full swing in this district. Grain is not coming out as good as expected, but this season the same all over.

The heart of a wise man should resemble a mirror, which reflects every object without being shaken by any--Goldsmith.

NATURE SAYS CHEW!

KEEPS TEETH SPARKLING

ORPHEUM THEATRE

BASSANO, ALBERTA

FRI. & SAT. Sept. 17 and 18
 JEAN PARKER, JACK OAKIE and
 PHIL MACMURRAY
THE TEXAS RANGERS
 A story of two young men who joined the Texas Rangers because they thought it was an easy life.

SPECIAL - Friday Night
 only
JOE LOUIS vs. TOMMY FARR
 Fight pictures

Friday and Saturday, September 24th and 25th.
 ERROL FLYNN, CLAUDE RAINS, HENRY STEPHENSON and
 the LAUREL TWINS, BILLY & BOBBY
THE PRINCE and the PAUPER
 See the screen's most amazing story, like a two peas! Then try to tell them apart--Parliament couldn't, and almost crowned the wrong king. . . .

SHOW STARTS AT 8.30 P.M.

MORE OF THE FACTS ABOUT Banking in Canada's

Will Be Told to You By

Canada's Chartered Bank's

In Another 15-Minute Broadcast

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 21

8.30 to 8.45

WITH A RE-BROADCAST OF THIS ADDRESS

Wednesday Noon Sept. 22

12.00 to 12.15

Over Stations

CFNC 1030 kilocycles
 CFCJ 690 kilocycles
 CFAC 930 kilocycles
 CJOC 950 kilocycles
 CJCA 730 kilocycles
 CFRN 960 kilocycles

LISTEN IN!

OUR WESTERN PEOPLE

EYES ARE FOCUSED more or less upon the Prairie Provinces at this time because of the drought conditions which are seriously affecting economic conditions. Data collected during the quinquennial census last summer have brought to light many important features.

In all three provinces, the proportion of urban population has declined due to the effect of the agricultural depression upon the commerce and industry of urban communities, while the rural population has increased in spite of the conditions of hardship and privation. A pronounced movement of rural population has been from southern Saskatchewan to the northern part and into northern Alberta. Alberta has shown the greatest population increase.

Although there is still an excess of males over females in the three provinces, the proportions between the sexes have been brought more nearly to a balance. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the increase in population in the five-year period has been accounted for by the increase of females; in Saskatchewan there was an actual decrease of males. Decreases in male population were found to be chiefly among the single men. The married population increased in all three provinces.

There has been a decline in the population of British races in the last five years in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and a slight increase in Alberta. People of French origin have slightly decreased in Saskatchewan.

but have increased in the other two. Marked increases have taken place in the number of Germans and Ukrainians. These, however, should be interpreted with reserve as there has been a great deal of confusion in the reporting of the Teutonic and Slavic races in the 3-year story the war.

Foien Sells It!**Watch for Date**

of the Largest Auctions Ever Held in the Eastern Section--SMITH'S, NORTH OF BROOKS

and
 SELFIDGE'S AT GEN J. B. QUIGLEY AT DUCHESNE
 E. FORKLEIN AT DUCHESNE
 A. E. MORRISON AT DUCHESNE
 J. BURKE AT DUCHESNE
 L. E. GREER, 2 Miles East of Southfork Sliding, 125 head of cattle, 50 head horses, big line of equipment--5th of October
 W. T. BELL, AT BOY CITY
 Wednesday, Oct. 6th.

MORE SALES ARE COMING UP!

M. N. FOIEN

AUCTIONEER DUCHESNE, License No. 6874

Men's Shirts

New Fall Styles and Patterns. Here is a shirt with wear, comfort and style. Try one and be convinced. PRICE \$2.00

HOUSE OF ROBBERTLIN

Made to measure suits. New Fall Patterns now in. Try 'em. Quality Suit that fits. PRICE \$25.50 up

BLANKETS

Finest Quality Flannelite, the largest size, White or Grey with Pink or blue borders. ON SALE \$2.79 pair

KAYSER SILK ROSE

In greater demand than ever by Canada's best dressed women. Slick and Mr. O-K's Crepe. PRICE \$1.00

LADIES DRESSES

Printed silk and Slick shiny black and colored satins. Unusual sleeves and the new "Gone with the Wind" skirts. PRICE \$4.95

BED TROWLS

Lovely colored, beautifully soft and cozy. PRICE \$3.95

MENS SOCKS

Never before such a range of fancy socks fashioned by H.V.D. They're lovely and they wear. PRICE 50c to 90c

GROCERIES

FRUIT SPECIAL

1 can sliced peaches
1 can greenings plums
1 can pineapple
1 can apricots

ALL FOR 60c

Cranapple Jelly, 12 oz. jar 25c
Soup, Campbell's Chicken and Rice, 2 tins 25c
Salmon, pink 'n' fancy 10c
Jelly Powder, asstd, 5 for 25c
Fly Sprayer, 8 oz. tin, Sure Kill-er, Price 25c

FRESH FRUIT

Apples, Oranges, Bananas, Pears, Crabapples, Ripe Tomatoes, Canteloupes, Grapefruit, Table Grapes.

JAMES JOHNSTON

"THE STORE OF QUALITY"

Duchess Notes

The Duchess School Fair has been postponed indefinitely.
Mrs. D. F. Halley is visiting in Calgary, and Delbourne with her sister, Mrs. Lloyd.
Gordon Brown returned to his home in Gen. after a three weeks' holiday spent in Quebec.
Mr. and Mrs. Stobbs, Miss Clara Mion, Miss Pansy Chudleigh and Bill Lyons spent Sunday at Lake Newell.
Miss Maxine Cromptel visited Miss Runtz Margate Sunday afternoon.
The Louis-Parr fight pictures will

be shown in Duchess on Monday and Tuesday nights.
The "Gay Desperado," with Nini Martin, is showing in Duchess on Friday and Saturday.
Mr. Porter and family have moved into their new home.
Miss Beatrice Adams is teaching at Malch, near Bow Island.
Mrs. Ward, of Nova Scotia and her daughter, Miss Harriet, of Montreal, are visiting Mrs. Axel Dahl and Mrs. Schindler.
Miss Josephine Nelson, assisted Mrs. Pierce during threshing last week.
Miss Ruth Ray and Mr. Jack Brown spent Sunday in Gen.
Mr. Kenalo, of Jemmer, was the student speaker at the United Church last Sunday.

For Fall Planting

The Following:
RHUBARB ROOTS
RASPBERRY CANES
ANTHRAQUIS ROOTS (1 and 2 years old)

Perennial Flowers

PEONIES
TIGER-LILIES
BLEEDING HEARTS
IRIS BULBS

Also Fresh Vegetables

Cabbage, Carrots, Turnips, Beets, Onions and Potatoes.

H. D. Bacon

"THE LOCAL NURSERY MAN"
Bassano, Alta.

It's Fly Time

USE FLY KIL TO KILL—

Flies, Moths, Mosquitoes and Other Insects by the Thousand.

In Three Sizes:
8 oz., 30c 16 oz. 50c 32 oz. 90c

STILES, "The Druggist"
"THE RECALL STORE"

MOTOR CYCLE TAKES FIRE; RUSSAR BOY INJURED

Bassano, September 16.—On Thursday afternoon, Glen Tracy, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Tracy, narrowly escaped a very serious accident, as it is his right leg is badly burned from ankle to knee. When returning from Hussar the motorcycle he was riding, burst into flames. With the true Scout training in mind, he leaped from the cycle and rolled in the dust until he had extinguished the flames that burned his trousers to the knee. Then he hurried the burning cycle into the weeds at the side of the road and tried to put out the flames. Failing in this, he gathered dirt in his hat and finally succeeded. Then he walked three miles before he could get treatment for his burns. He has been suffering severely; with one leg blistered from knee to ankle; but he is getting better.

Local and Personal Notes

Miss Jean Johnston left Friday morning for Great Falls, Mont.

Repair work in being done to the front of the local liquor store.

Mrs. Alec Kinsale and daughter Kathleen, of Brooks, were in Bassano Saturday.

Mr. Allen Yule has gone to Rosemary, where he will work for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter MacBeth and two children from Brooks visited relatives in town on Wednesday.

Mr. M. Cail, of Vancouver, arrived Sunday and is visiting her daughters in Bassano.

Messrs. Harry and Fred Holmes, of Calgary, were visitors in town on Wednesday at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Holmes.

Don't forget to see the fight picture of the Louis-Farr battle at the Orpheum Theatre. Note that base will only be shown on Friday night.

Mrs. Louis Whitehorn and baby left Friday for Sturgeon, Alta. Mr. and Mrs. M. Milroy went as far as Calgary with them.

Mr. Jack Fraser and family are moving into the house recently vacated by Mr. M. Haynes. The Haynes family is now residing above the Liquor Venders.

Mr. F. A. Briscoe, of Haney, B.C., is visiting for a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. Cary. Mr. Briscoe is on his way home from a recent printers' convention held in Halifax.

Thursday evening several of the young folk surprised Miss Jean Johnston at her home. They presented Jean with a little gift and wished her every success in her new work as nurse in training at the Daughters Hospital, Great Falls, Mont.

Paul and Tiny Thompson and Red Dutton, well-known hockey stars, Angus McDonald, Stewart Adams and Ross Holmer, all of Calgary, visited for a short time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Riley on Wednesday. Jack Fraser and Mr. Riley accompanied the group on a hunting trip to the east of town in the afternoon.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING HELD

The regular meeting of the School Board took place at the Town Hall Monday evening.

The main business of interest before the Board, apart from the usual routine, was the question of what units had to be taught in Grade XII, owing to the heavy course. Mr. Leeson was instructed to teach the following subjects in Grade XII: Algebra III; Literature; Chemistry; Trigonometry and Physics, but will not teach French 3, Composition 4, History of Literature, History 4, or Latin 3. Arrangements were made to supply the School with basketball hoops and other sport equipment.



BORN AT BASSANO HOSPITAL

To Mr. and Mrs. J. Vago Anderson, of Tilly, a daughter on Sept. 16th.

McKEE'S STORES

"ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE."

PHONE 9 FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

Men's and Boys Wear Department

New Fall Goods Arriving Daily!

Only High Grade Merchandise Stocked and Sold at Keenest Possible Prices

Men's Hartt Shoes

The famed Crusader and Invader quality black Kid and Call oxfords, featuring the very latest styles for men—Shoes of Distinction.

Price 6.50 and 7.50

Seal of Quality Oxfords

A low priced shoe of high grade quality for men. Built on a smart, dressy last. Solid leather throughout. An excellent line at this low price.

Special 3.75

Men's Dress Shirts

The ever popular "Forsyth" high grade dress shirts for men. Attached or detached collars. Styles featuring all the newest patterns. Smart stripes, pin checks and over-checks. Every shirt guaranteed for wear. Each

Price 1.95

Men's Fall Combination

Harvey-Woods well known brand of buttoned and buttonless underwear. Comes in various weights and qualities—Every garment bears the Harvey-Woods brand of quality. Per suit

Priced 1.50, 1.95, 2.50

Men's Tweed Caps

In the latest styles, fashioned from the popular Donegal Tweeds. Come in Grey and Fawn mixtures. Mens caps of Distinction.

Priced 1.25 each

Men's Hand Made Ties

A range of beautiful wide end ties in plain and fancy silks. Every tie strictly hand tailored. Each

Special Price 85c

Ladies' Wear and Dry Goods Dept.

New Goods Just Opened Up

A new delivery of the smart "Gone with the Wind" dresses for ladies. The new swing skirt is a popular creation. Fashioned from pretty floral and plaid broadcloths bearing the well-known brand "Printella".

Priced at 1.95 each

Harvey-Woods' Silk Panties

New Season's goods, two new styles, in fine weave Rayon. Guaranteed for wear and fast to wash. Color, flesh pink.

Special Price 50c pair

Orient Silk Hose

Canada's most beautiful silk stockings. Sheer silk crepe and service weights. All the new fall colors are here.

Priced 1.00 pair

Ladies' Girdles

The popular two-way stretch girdles. The correct foundation garments. Now sold at the new low price.

75c, 1.00, 1.50 each

Ladies' Silk and Wool Hose

Monarch Knit super quality stockings. Perfect for wear and appearance. Come in shades of brown, beige and gun metal

Priced 49c pair

Ladies' Brogue Oxfords

A smart new Oxford of Black calf. Brogue style with bellows tongue. An excellent dressy, walking shoe.

Priced 3.45 pair

Grocery Department

GROCERIES

Whole Wheat Brittle, per bag 30c

The new breakfast cereal

Dad's Oatmeal, Coconut Cookies, pkg. 20c

Chloride of Lime, 2 pkgs. 25c

Tea, Malkins Best, 1/2 lb. pkg. 27c

Pineapple: The well known Black Label Brand, No. 2 tin, crushed, cubes or sliced 2 tins 35c

Fresh Salted Peanuts, pound 20c

Malkins Best Coffee, 3 pound glass jar \$1.35

(No. 1 jar for kitchen use)

Peerless Malt Extract, Hop flavor, 2 1/2 lb. tin \$1.25

Bottle Caps, for all beverages, dozen 3c

PEAK PREAN'S BISCUITS—

Assorted Shortcake, Osborne, Assorted Wafers, Rich Tea, Oval Digestive and Arrow root Wafers. per pkg. 25c

GROCERY SPECIALS

Johnson's Furniture Polish, per bottle 19c

Old Dutch Cleanser, per tin 11c

Min-it Marmalade, per package 25c

Toilet Soap, Baby's Own, per cake 9c

Jello Ice Cream Powder, Asstd. Flavors 9c

FM, Kills Flies, 16 oz. no. 10 59c

Cowans Cocoa, 1 pound tin 27c

PRESERVING FRUIT

Prunes on in full swing. Peaches at their peak this week. Bartlett Pears practically through. Tomatoes likely to advance. Flemish Pears at their best. McIntosh Apples now in stock.